Atlas considered for relocation to NTS

by La Tomya Glass

As part of project planning and in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), has prepared an Environmental Assessment for the relocation of the *Atlas* pulsed-power machine from Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico to the Nevada Test Site.

U.S. Department of Energy photo

The Atlas pulsed-power machine will be disassembled at Los Alamos National Laboratory and reassembled at the Nevada Test Site. Atlas is planned to be operational in the next two years.

"High-energy pulsed-power facilities such as *Atlas* can direct energy into an experimental target to study materials behavior at high pressures. The obtained data will then be used for the development of better physics models of material properties," said **Bob Golden**, *Atlas* relocation federal project manager and NEPA document manager, Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office (DOE/NV).

DOE proposes to disassemble the pulsed-powered machine at Los Alamos National Laboratory and reassemble it in a new building in Area 6 at the Nevada Test Site. *Atlas* would then be made ready to conduct up to 100 pulsed-power experiments per year.

The impacts of constructing and operating *Atlas* at Los Alamos were previously identified in the September 1996 Stockpile Stewardship and Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. The movement of the machine does not represent a major change in the Stockpile Stewardship Program, but rather the relocation of an asset within the DOE complex. According to Golden, relocation of *Atlas* to the Nevada Test Site will continue to broaden and strengthen DOE's intellectual and technical capability in Nevada.

The Environmental Assessment document for *Atlas* is available on the DOE/NV web site at http://www.nv.doe.gov. For questions regarding this proposed action, you may contact **Bob Golden, 702-295-2353**, or e-mail: nepa@nv.doe.gov.

Honoring the past

photo by Mary Scodwell

U.S. Department of Energy photo

***Richard Fletcher** (left - recently retired), BN, and **Joe Smith**, BN, install a National Register of Historic Places sign at the Nevada Test Site's Sedan Crater. The sign recognizes Sedan Crater as a place of significant contribution to our country's history and heritage. Sedan (pictured left), part of the Plowshare Program, was an excavation experiment to determine if nuclear devices could be used in constructing canals. On July 6, 1962, a 104-kiloton thermonuclear device buried 635 feet below the Nevada Test Site's surface created the crater 320 feet deep by 1,280 feet at its diameter.*

Contents

SITELINES

A PUBLICATION FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE DOE/NV FAMILY

Issue 66 March 2001

CABS . . . CABS everywhere

by Carla Sanda

Las Vegas was recently inundated with CABs that came from Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and even the bluegrass state of Kentucky. But wait a minute, it is not what you think. There were not any traffic jams resulting from a long line of yellow Checker cabs. These CABs are members of Community Advisory Boards (CABs) representing 10 U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sites scattered across the nation.

The Community Advisory Board for Nevada Test Site Programs sponsored the Site-Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) Biannual Chairs Meeting from February 8 through the February 10. Chairs and vice-chairs representing 10 DOE sites met to discuss successes and challenges faced by the various boards regarding ongoing operations. The three-day meeting kicked off with a one- day tour of the Nevada Test Site and the Yucca Mountain Project. Participants then spent the next day and a half in round-robin discussions focused on topics selected based on the results of an earlier survey of the SSAB chairs. Issues ranged from recruitment of new board members to specific details on committee formation and work plan development.

Although it was mostly "all work and no play," workshop participants took advantage of an evening outing billed as "*Dine Around Las Vegas.*" Several restaurants were selected for dinner. Participants chose the menu that sounded tastiest and off they went for an evening designed to kick back, relax, and get to know each other a bit better.

Feedback from workshop participants was extremely positive. Many said that this was the most productive meeting ever conducted and that it provided participants with useful suggestions and tools to take back to their specific CABs for consideration. All sessions were facilitated, which proved to be a key element in maintaining a focus, while at the same time energizing participants to contribute to the discussion.

The primary goal of all SSABs is to involve stakeholders more directly in DOE's planning and decision-making processes on the cleanup of the nuclear weapons complex. Since 1994, local CABs have met about 120 times annually (roughly once each month for each local board) and have provided DOE with literally hundreds of specific recommendations relating to its cleanup efforts. Many of these recommendations have proven highly effective in redirecting environmental management activities in ways that have resulted in substantial savings to taxpayers.

Counterintelligence efforts to be reinforced through awareness

by Derek Scammell

Douglas Nousen, the Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office's new senior counterintelligence officer, is a strong advocate and believer in communication, without it he feels, you cannot build the trust which is so essential in the conduct of any successful counterintelligence program. "Nobody is going to come forward with information if they feel I cannot be trusted or that the information they are trusting to me is not kept secure."

Nousen wants to get as much personal contact as possible, if it means going up and down the halls to meet people and introducing himself to open lines of communication. Later he plans to hold seminars, brown bag lunches, and use other activities and available means of communication. He first needs to get a better understanding of the people and environment here, which is essential in building a positive and appropriate local counterintelligence program.

"One of the counterintelligence program's main functions is to find out who is trying to exploit our staff and gain unauthorized access to information we work with on a daily basis and what we are doing in our daily lives to protect those vulnerabilities. Unless we all understand that such exploitation takes place, why and how, then we create an environment of vulnerabilities to loss of valuable information (classified and unclassified). One of the most important jobs of any counterintelligence officer is to ensure staff understand this exploitation process and know to whom they should report concerns," said Nousen.

"One of my number one priorities which I conveyed to headquarters is to find out what we are doing at the test site that would be the most vulnerable to targeting and exploitation for theft. As a CI team, **Darlene Holseth** (Bechtel Nevada), **Don Temple** (Yucca Mountain Project) and myself will do our best to identify concerns and provide guidance to staff based on identification of prioritized program threats from outside competitors (adversaries)."

"Adversary is a term I do not like to use because it is rather one dimensional, indicating mainly threats from foreign countries. I prefer 'competitor' since it crosses all boundaries. Many countries are in military and economic competition with the United States. Also, competition between companies (foreign and domestic) is a concern from an economic/industrial espionage perspective. We must be alert to both categories of competitors here and

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Counterintelligence efforts to be reinforced through awareness

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throughout the DOE complex, whether we work on or maintain classified and unclassified technologies/information relevant to or in support of military or economic programs. An unfortunate fact of life is that if a competitor (foreign or domestic) cannot or will not spend the money to create something, they may decide to take it if the environment is vulnerable to such actions."

"There are a couple of very important misconceptions concerning threats that I like to eliminate. Number one, an adversary (foreign competitor) only wants nuclear weapons' information. The Department of Energy has vast amounts of information that a competitor (foreign or domestic) would want which have nothing to do with nuclear weapons, i.e: conventional weapons, military activities, commercial technologies ranging from sensors to biotechnology."

"The number two misconception is that there is only one adversary - China. We made the same mistake with the former Soviet Union during the Cold War, during which time many other countries were targeting our information but we didn't have the resources or focus to address all potential threats," said Nousen.

Nousen's office is located at the Nevada Support Facility in North Las Vegas. He can be reached at **702-295-0783**.

News Briefs

DOE/NV provides emergency aid

by Kevin Rohrer

One of the greatest challenges faced by many rural emergency response organizations is the lack of equipment and funding to cover accidents that span the hundreds of miles of sparsely populated areas. When a major accident or emergency occurs, it usually requires multiple agencies to work together and share resources. At the March meeting of the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG), Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office (DOE/NV) announced that two ambulances, two fire trucks, and two step vans would be available to loan to local organizations under mutual aid agreements for emergency management activities.

photos by Sharon Wehrly

Vehicles donated to local organizations include fire trucks, step vans, and ambulances.

These vehicles are no longer needed or have been replaced as part of our current fleet at the Nevada Test Site. The vehicles are not in perfect working condition, but with a little elbow grease and tender loving care, they can help fill a void in rural communities. "The emergency response organizations that typically receive this equipment are mostly volunteer based," commented **Milton Chilton**, DOE/NV coordinator for the EPWG. Chilton added that while they do not always have the funds to purchase new equipment, grants received from DOE can be used by local staff to help refurbish used equipment. This cooperative effort with the counties would not be possible if not for the hard work and support of many employees within DOE and Bechtel Nevada procurement and property divisions.

Working in close consultation with the State of Nevada Division of Emergency Management, DOE/NV formed EPWG to coordinate emergency response plans, procedures, exercises, training, and equipment needs. Members include emergency management professionals from Nye, Clark, Lincoln, Esmeralda, White Pine and Elko counties. This group has previously prioritized needs of local organizations for receipt of $340,000 in emergency management grants from DOE.

Beyond the call

Employees assist with Hawaiian expedition

Each year, the JASON Project takes students from around the world on an interactive exploration of our planet. This year's expedition, JASON XII: Hawaii, A Living Laboratory, showed students the active volcano, Kilauea, on the Big Island of Hawaii and discussed the formation of the present Hawaiian islands, the Hawaiian wildlife and vegetation, and the cultures of Hawaii.

The technical and logistical challenges of bringing this unique educational opportunity to Southern Nevada students could not be met without the efforts of many volunteers from the Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office (DOE/NV) family.

DOE/NV
Scotty Afong, Jadin Allmen, Charles Baird, Karen Balecha, Connie Barricks, James Blodgett, Bill Bunn, Charlotte Carter, Sabine Curtis, Steve Curtis, La Tomya Glass, Rosa Gomez, Doug Hafen, James Haynes, Ann Howe, Andrea Kato, Mike Kiley, Midge Knight, Steve Lawrence, Steve Leedom, Ruby Lopez-Owens, Dario Luna, Alison Marks, Kirsten Miller, Cynthia Miyashiro, Peter Munding, Colleen O'Laughlin, Debbie Owens, Liz Palagi, Carolyn Roberts, Diana Rodriquez, Dave Ross, John Sanchez, Linda Schmith, Carol Shelton, Sandra Smith, Blanca St. Claire, Bruce Stolte, Bill Suiter, Randy Swartz, Scott Traeger, Christine VanDyke, Larry Warner, and **Derick Wickliffe**;

BN
Brian Allen, Kurt Arnold, Kelly Beardall, Tamiko Brown, Russ Coffey, Steve Goldman, Jeff Gordon, Al Guber, Robert Haskin, Skeets Hickerson, Renee Hudson, Mike Kimberlain, Jr., Judith Lacuadra, Mike Lebo, Kathy Lombardo and husband Chuck, Marnie Magner, Kathleen Matson, Jared Mathis, Linda Middaugh, Fran Montes, Shawn Muehlbauer, Angela Nawrocki, Bob Noto, Ken Sampson, Shawn Sheehan, David Smith, Dawn Starrett, Nancy Tufano, and **Joe Tumminia**

IT
Jodi Bechtel, Stacey Day, Heather Emmons, **Angela Ramsey**, **Carla Sanda,** and **Michelle Ulick**; SCI's **Lee Lichtenwalner**

WSI
Sharil Hamlin, **Dianna Williams**, and **Rae Yuhas**.

Building toward a future

Middle school students across the state of Nevada participated in the Las Vegas Regional Future City Competition held on January 27. Seventh and eighth grade students were asked to create their visions of the city of tomorrow. Using SimCity 2000™ software, donated by Maxis Software, they tackled transportation, communication, energy needs, budgets, and other difficulties to create their own future cities. Teachers and engineer mentors worked with students to help guide them through the process of building a functioning city.

Teams consisting of three student members wrote an essay about a communications system for their city and an abstract describing their city and its services as part of the competition. Model cities were constructed to scale using a variety of recycled materials. The model had to contain at least one moving part to be eligible for the competition.

Judging of the model cities was held at the Commission Chambers of the Clark County Government Center. Students defended their city to engineer judges at the competition. A team from Sandy Valley Middle School in Sandy Valley, Nev., won first place with their city "Tized." The Sandy Valley team, along with the winners of 20 other regional competitions across the United States, competed in the national finals in Washington, D.C. during Engineers Week, February 18-24.

Among the numerous volunteers assisting in the Future City program included: **Kurt Arnold**, BN; **John Bland**, Bechtel SAIC; **Don Daigler**, DOE/NV; **Elizabeth Donnelly**, DOE/NV; **Richard Greenwold**, BN; **Cindy Heller**, BN; **Anita Katterheinrich**, BN; **Mitchell Kunich**, DOE/NV; **John Leppert**, DOE/NV; **John Mallin**, DOE/NV; **Lisa Mueller**, DOE/NV; **Valerie Obie**, YMP; **Paul Pierce**, YMP; **Dawn Starrett**, BN; **Bruce Stolte**, DOE/NV; and **Claire Whetsel**, Bechtel SAIC.

This year's regional competition was sponsored by the American Public Works Association; the Southern Nevada Engineers Week Council; University of Nevada Las Vegas College of Engineering; American Society of Civil Engineers; Clark County Public Works; and the assistance of numerous Las Vegas engineering societies and corporations.

This year's national first place winner, St. Barnabas Catholic School in Chicago, received a trip to U.S. Space Camp™ located in Huntsville, Ala. Second place winner, Lewiston Porter

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Beyond the call

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Middle School in Youngstown, N.Y., received a $1,000 scholarship to their school's technology program and the third place winner, Drexel Hill Middle School in Drexel Hill, Pa., received a $500 scholarship for their school's technology curriculum.

The Las Vegas Regional winner, Sandy Valley Middle School, received a special award and placed 9th out of 26 at the National Competition. Sandy Valley Middle School received an award for "Best Use of Automation and Control in City Systems and Services."

The Future City Competition is sponsored by National Engineers Week, founded in 1951 by the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) to increase public awareness and appreciation of the engineering profession and technology.

ABCD Award winners

by Sharil Hamlin

Wackenhut Services, Inc. (WSI) recognizes employees who go beyond the call of duty with a special award. The award, known as Above and Beyond the Call of Duty (ABCD) has been awarded to the following WSI employees:

Lucille Fila was the single point of contact for WSI during the planning stages of the NTS 50th Anniversary Family Day. On Family Day, Luci assisted with badging during the morning and then went to the NTS and conducted Mobile Intruder Reconnaissance Vehicle (MIRV) demonstrations the rest of the day.

Richard Davis was instrumental in the planning and coordination of the Las Vegas efforts for the NTS 50th Anniversary Family Day. Dick assisted with professional and efficient loading of buses for over 2,400 tour participants in Las Vegas while being hindered by inclement weather.

August "Augie" P. Schellhase was presented an ABCD award for the outstanding support he provided to the WSI OPSEC Section while on temporary assignment to that section. Augie assisted with annual security refresher briefings to BN, OPSEC functions, created awareness bulletins, and was a key player in coordinating the third Hail and Farewell for WSI-NV employees.

Assisting future scientists

Volunteers from Bechtel Nevada's Las Vegas Operations participated as judges in two local science fairs. On February 13, **Dawn Starrett** helped judge science fair projects at Hyde Park Middle School's Annual Science Fair. On February 28, **Kurt Arnold, Larry Cohan**, and **Steve Okosisi** judged about 20 student science fair projects at Jim Bridger Junior High School.

Professional from the local community were asked to lend their expertise in judging science fair participants at local schools. Winning science fair projects are eligible to apply for the Southern Nevada Science Fair to be held on the campus of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas on March 21.

Lessons Learned

Do you know the limitations of your equipment?

by Dawn Starrett

The time to determine the limitations for equipment is before the task begins. Some systems have an automatic shut-off feature that is activated when unsafe conditions occur. Reliance on this feature should be minimized by understanding and working within the equipment's limitations. Understanding equipment operation is **not** the same as knowledge about limitations of the equipment.

Recently at another site, a commercial programmable microwave oven caught fire during routine testing. It was later discovered that the process parameters exceeded the manufacturer's recommendations, which were not published in the operations manual. During additional discussions with the manufacturer, it was determined there were also recommended time limitations. In effect, the equipment allowed the user to establish unsafe process parameters.

Limitations specified in the operations manual should be reviewed during the work planning phase. Any unspecified parameters should be investigated and reconciled in the operating documents. If the operations manual includes general guidance and examples but no specific limiting criteria, users should contact the equipment manufacturer before establishing parameters used during operations. Any manufacturer's recommendations need to be added to operating documents during the planning phase so limitations are not exceeded.

If you have lessons learned to share or if you have benefitted from using a lessons learned that was shared with you, contact **Dawn Starrett**, Site Lessons Learned Coordinator, **702-295-4297**.

50 Years at the NTS

This article is part of a continuing series of historical articles that focuses on the events, places, and people associated with the 50th anniversary of the Nevada Test Site

Nevada Test Site becomes test bed for the ultimate weapon

By Derek Scammell

During its 50 years of existence, the Nevada Test Site has been used as a test bed for a multitude of scientific projects. None of which will ever match the Supersonic Low-Altitude Missile (SLAM), which was to use a revolutionary new type of propulsion: nuclear ramjet power.

The project was given the code name, Pluto, which also came to refer to the weapon itself.

On January 1, 1957, the U.S. Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission selected Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's (LLNL) predecessor, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, as Pluto's home. Since Congress had recently given a joint project to build an atom-powered rocket to Livermore's rival, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the assignment came as welcome news.

The principle behind the ramjet was relatively simple: air was drawn in at the front of the vehicle under ram (great force) pressure, heated to make it expand, and then exhausted out the back providing thrust.

The notion of using a nuclear reactor to heat the air was fundamentally new. Unlike commercial reactors, which are surrounded by concrete, the Pluto reactor had to be small and compact enough to fly, but durable enough to survive a long trip to a potential target.

U.S. Department of Energy photo

Producing 513 megawatts of power, the equivalent of more than 35,000 pounds of thrust, the Tory II-C reactor was an initial success.

The success of this project would depend upon a series of technological advances in metallurgy and materials science. Pneumatic motors necessary to control the reactor in flight had to operate while red-hot and in the presence of intense radioactivity. The need to maintain supersonic speed at low altitudes and in all kinds of weather meant the reactor, code named *Tory*, had to survive temperatures of 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit (2,500 F) and conditions that would melt the metals used in most jet and rocket engines.

U.S. Department of Energy photo

An artist concept drawing of a proposed Pluto vehicle.

Pluto was to be launched from the ground by using rocket boosters, but not until it had attained a cruising altitude that was far away from populated areas would the nuclear reactor be turned on. Since the nuclear engine would give Pluto unlimited range, it would be able to cruise in circles over the ocean with its bomb load until ordered to fly low for its supersonic dash to its chosen target where it would hit its targets with pinpoint accuracy. Unlike a cruise missile, one SLAM would be able to hit several widely separated targets.

Ted Merkle, LLNL, R Division, technical director for Project Pluto was given responsibility for the design of the 500-megawatt reactor, which was given the code name *Tory*. Because of *Tory's* operating temperature of 2,500 F, even high temperature alloys would become white hot and lose structural strength. To overcome this, Merkle asked a Colorado porcelain company named Coors to manufacture fuel elements that could withstand the heat and provide even temperature distribution in the *Tory* reactor that contained 500,000 pencil shaped fuel elements.

While making ceramic-lined vats for breweries around the country, Adolph Coors realized he might be in the wrong business. Coors today is well known for a much different product.

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50 Years at the NTS

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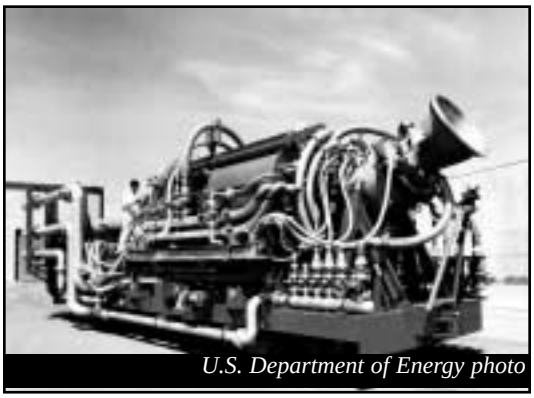
To test Pluto's reactor the project was moved from Livermore, California to new facilities constructed on eight square miles of Jackass Flats at the Nevada Test Site. The complex consisted of six miles of roads, a critical assembly building, a control building, assembly and shop buildings, and utilities.

Since Pluto's reactor would become intensely radioactive when operated, a two-mile long, fully- automated railroad had to be constructed to move the reactor back and forwards between its static test stand and the disassembly building in Area 27.

It also took 25 miles of oil well casing to store the million pounds of pressurized air used to simulate ramjet flight condition for Pluto. To supply the high-pressure air, the laboratory borrowed giant compressors from the Navy's submarine base in Groton, Connecticut.



U.S. Department of Energy photo

A photo of the Tory II-A reactor, the world's first nuclear ramjet engine tested at the Nevada Test Site.

For a five minute, full-power test, as much as a ton of air a second had to be forced over 14 million one-inch steel balls in four huge steel tanks and raised to 1,350 F by oil-burning heaters.

On May 14, 1961, the world's first nuclear ramjet engine, *Tory-IIA*, mounted on a railroad car, roared to life for just a few seconds. Almost immediately after its successful test run, Merkle began work on *Tory-IIB* — lighter in weight and more powerful.

Tory-IIB never got beyond the drawing board, but three days almost to the day after the test of the first reactor, *Tory-IIC* was tested and a week later it was run for five minutes at full-power, producing 513 megawatts and the equivalent of more than 35,000 pounds of thrust. In addition, less radiation escaped in the reactor steam than had been expected.

Despite its great success, the Pentagon, Pluto's sponsor, was having second thoughts about the project. Military planners began to worry that Pluto would be almost as much a threat to our allies. Even before the drop bombs, Pluto would have deafened, flattened, and irradiated our friends. Moreover, the Air Force had already begun deploying ballistic missiles like Atlas and Titan.

On July 1, 1964, seven years and six months after it was born, Project Pluto was canceled by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Air Force. The total cost of the project had been $260 million, in the pre-inflationary dollar of the day. At its peak the project employed some 35 people at the laboratory and about 100 at the Nevada Test Site.

The following tests were conducted at the Nevada Test Site during the month of February:
Tests conducted at the Nevada Test Site during the month of March:

Annie - March 17, 1953
Nancy - March 24, 1953
Ruth - March 31, 1953
Tesla - March 1, 1955
Turk - March 7, 1955
Hornet - March 12, 1955
Bee - March 22, 1955
Ess - March 23, 1955
Apple-1 - March 29, 1955
Wasp Prime - March 29, 1955
Uranus - March 14, 1958
Pampas - March 1, 1962
Danny Boy - March 5, 1962
Ermine - March 6, 1962
Brazos - March 8, 1962
Hognose - March 15, 1962
Hoosic - March 28, 1962
Chinchilla II - March 31, 1962
Jerboa - March 1, 1963
Toyah - March 15, 1963
Gerbil - March 29, 1963
Handicap - March 12, 1964
Pike - March 13, 1964
Wagtail - March 3, 1965
Suede - March 20, 1965
Cup - March 26, 1965
Red Hot - March 5, 1966
Finfoot - March 7, 1966
Cinnamon - March 7, 1966
Clymer - March 12, 1966
Purple - March 18, 1966
Templar - March 24, 1966
Rivet III - March 2, 1967
Mushroom - March 3, 1967
Fizz - March 10, 1967
Russet - March 5, 1968
Buggy-A - March 12, 1968
Buggy-B - March 12, 1968
Buggy-C - March 12, 1968
Buggy-D - March 12, 1968
Buggy-E - March 12, 1968
Pommard - March 14, 1968
Stinger - March 22, 1968
Milk Shake - March 25, 1968
Valise - March 18, 1969
Chatty - March 18, 1969
Barsac - March 20, 1969
Coffer - March 21, 1969
Cyathus - March 6, 1970
Arabis-Red - March 6, 1970
Arabis-Green - March 6, 1970
Arabis-Blue - March 6, 1970
Jal - March 19, 1970
Shaper - March 23, 1970
Handley - March 26, 1970
Sappho - March 23, 1972
Ocate - Mach 30, 1972
Onaja - March 30, 1972
Miera - March 8, 1973
Gazook - March 23, 1973
Hulsea - March 14, 1974
Cabrillo - March 7, 1975
Estuary - March 9, 1976
Colby - March 14, 1976
Pool - March 17, 1976
Strait - March 17, 1976
Dofino - March 8, 1977
Dofino-Lawton - March 8, 1977
Karab - March 16, 1978
Iceberg - March 23, 1978
Topmast - March 23, 1978
Memory - March 14, 1979
Norbo - March 8, 1980
Cabra - March 26, 1983
Tortugas - March 1, 1984
Agrini - March 31, 1984
Vaugh - March 15, 1984
Cottage - March 23, 1985
Glencoe - March 22, 1986
Middle Note - March 18, 1987
Ingot - March 9, 1989
Metropolis - March 10, 1990
Coso-Bronze - March 8, 1991
Coso-Gray - March 8, 1991
Coso-Silver - March 8, 1991
Junction - March 26, 1992

MILESTONES

Bechtel Nevada

35 years — *Las Vegas* - Anthony Christian, Martin Manke, Robert Ritenour

30 years — *Las Vegas* - Harry Saxton, Naomi Sperling

25 years — *Special Technologies Laboratory* - Cheng-Huei Lin

20 years — *Las Vegas* - Thomas Hickerson, Gary Lehmann; *Nevada Test Site* - Don Carroll, Jr., John Joines, Ross Lanko, David Marshall, Jr., Burt Smith, William Ylinen

15 years — *Las Vegas* - Darryl Droemer, Jill Jacoby, Jon Leander; *Nevada Test Site* - Julius Robinson

10 years — *Las Vegas* - Dwight Burch, Henry Caldwell, Jr., Loretta DeVault, William Tasko; *Nevada Test Site* - Neil Campbell, Gina Cook, Willie Chesser

5 years — *Las Vegas* - Robert Guthrie; *Nevada Test Site* - Charles Eaton, Brian Gomez, Marvin Hahn, Flavious Hamer, Daniel Kilichowski, James Sibre; *Pacific Operations* - Kenneth Selk

New Hires — *Las Vegas* - Darrell Hutchinson, Oscar McNeil, Jr., Ethel Mueller, Tuyet Anh Nguyen, Dorothy Jean Peters, Kathleen Vaselopulos; *Nevada Test Site* - Adam Daegorn, Marcus Dixon, John Gamby, Jr., Ronald Jackson, Daniel Kelly, Russell LaHoud

Department of Energy- NV

30 years — Dorothy Callier, William Muraoka

25 years — James Barrett III, Beverly Colbert, Marguerite Knight, Wayne Kozai

20 years — Patricia Bodin, James Compton, Richard Cohn

15 years — John Robson, Janis Romo

10 years — Richard Craun, Neva Dragstra, Elizabeth Palagi, Kent Thompson, Jeryl Wood

Desert Research Institute

15 years — John Bees

Environmental Protection Agency/R&IE

20 years — Richard Levy

10 years — Colleen Petullo

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

20 years — Michael Butler

5 years — Walter Dekin

Professional Analysis, Inc.

10 years — Lorretta Connors, John Donnelly

Wackenhut Services, Inc.

25 years — *Las Vegas* - William Leal

15 years — *Las Vegas* - Richard Mollus; *Nevada Test Site* - Steven Hough, Larry Rose

10 years — *Nevada Test Site* - William Barr, Xavier Becerril, Mondo Cavllero, Barry Flood, Michael Isaac, Brian Musick, Bobbie Rock, Craig Soucy

Compiled by Tamiko Brown

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 28
NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

March 30 (11:30 a.m., repeated at 12:15 p.m.) **Special "Silent Movie" Presentation**
DOE/NV's Brown Bag Film Series: "Operation Dominic: Christmas Island" and "Dominic Scientific Photography: Bluestone Event." Great Basin Room, Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Jeff Gordon, BN (702-295-1628)** or **Michael Brown, RAI (702-295-0552)**.

April 1
Daylight Savings Time begins. Advance clocks, watches, and electronic equipment one hour ahead the night before retiring. This day is also a day set aside to check batteries in smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, HVAC thermostats, audio/visual remote controls, and other electronic devices.

April 3 through April 4 (10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.)
2nd Annual National Library Week, sponsored by DOE/NV Technical Information Resource Center and Public Reading Facility. Nevada Support Facility's lobby, North Las Vegas. Contact **Loretta Bush, DOE/NV (702-295-1274)**.

April 4
Community Advisory Board Meeting. Nevada Support Facility, North Las Vegas. Great Basin. Contact **Michelle Ulick, IT (702-295-2492)**.

April 20 (11:30 a.m., repeated at 12:15 p.m.)
DOE/NV's Brown Bag Film Series: "Starfish Prime Event Interim Report" and "Operation Domini: Johnston Island." Great Basin Room, Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Jeff Gordon, BN (702-295-1628)** or **Michael Brown, RAI (702-295-0552)**.

April 21 (10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)
Eco Jam. Silver Bowl Park, across from Sam Boyd Stadium. Eco Jam is a family event featuring environmental exhibits, childrens' activities, and live entertainment. Free to the public. Contact **Lyon Davis, Clark County Parks and Recreation (702-455-8200)**.

April 25
NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

April 25 (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)
University of Nevada Las Vegas's Earth Day. UNLV campus mall. Earth Day is an environmental education event for children in grades kindergarten through 12th. Public is invited. Free admission. Contact **Marianne Carpenter, UNLV Environmental Studies Department (702-895-4439)**.
Declassified Film Showings
For information on declassified film showings at NTS CP-1, contact **Denise Langendorf (702- 295-4015)**. For information on declassified film showings at NTS Yucca Mountain, contact **Rod Rodriguez (702-295-5825)**.

Upcoming conferences and trade shows

March 29-30
GLOBALCON Energy & Facility Management Conference. Atlantic City Convention Center, Atlantic City, NJ. Contact **Brian Douglas (770-279-4386)** or via e-mail at brian@aeecenter.org.

April 3-5
U.S. Department of Energy Society for Effective Lessons Learned Sharing (SELLS) Spring Workshop. DOE Rocky Flats Site, Rocky Flats, CO. Contact Rich Schassburger via e-mail at Richard.Schassburger@rf.doe.gov or John Bickford via e-mail at John_C_Bickford@rl.gov or Bobbie Smith via e-mail at bsmith@legin.com.

May 9-10
2001 West Coast Energy Management Congress Conference. San Diego Concourse, San Diego, CA. Contact **Jamie Cox (770-279-4390)** or via e-mail at jamie@aeectner.org.

April is:

Stress Awareness Month

Mathematics Education Month

Partnering for Education

This new feature will highlight the programs and activities of the U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office and Bechtel Nevada's partnership with the Clark County School District's Focus School Program.

Literacy for life

Several Bechtel Nevada employees volunteered to read to students at Kit Carson Elementary School and Jim Bridger Junior High School during Nevada Reading Week. The purpose of volunteers reading to students is to show students that different people in their community can read and the importance literacy has in everyone's life. Volunteers spend about an hour reading books and stories to students. The volunteers included: **Kurt Arnold, Patti Goin, John Medina, Alice Shillock**, and **Marti Szramek**.

Employees hit the books

by Betty Donnelly

Three U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office (DOE/NV) employees hit the books during Nevada Reading Week. **Elizabeth Donnelly, Kirsten Miller**, and **Linda Schmith** read to elementary classrooms, February 26 through March 2 at DOE's School of Promise-Quannah McCall Elementary School.

Photo courtesy of Jim Bridger Junior High School

***Aimel Gomez**, a sixth grade student at Jim Bridger High School, posed with her new portable compact disc player that she won in January by reading books. Aimel and other students at Jim Bridger participate in an accelerated reading program by reading books from a listing of preselected books. Students who complete the reading list become eligible for a monthly prize drawing. Jim Bridger is one of two schools that Bechtel Nevada sponsors through the Clark County School District's Focus School Program.*

Photo courtesy of Jim Bridger Junior High School

***Gilbert Audelo**, a seventh grade student at Jim Bridger Junior High School, proudly displays his new portable stereo. Gilbert was the February winner of the accelerated reading program. He read all of the books on the reading list and was eligible for the monthly drawing. Bechtel Nevada sponsors the accelerated reading program by providing the monthly prizes.*

SiteLines

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